

Same Admission Closure of Temporary Bowel Stomas: Feasibility and Outcomes

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ABSTRACT

Background/Aim: This pilot study was designed to investigate the feasibility to close protective loop stomas during the same hospital admission based on data on morbidity and mortality, health-related quality of life and healthcare-related costs shortly after the initial operation as well as to find out the causes that delay the closure and to compare the same admission closure with the delayed closure.

Methodology: We created a temporary small bowel stoma due to various pathology and these patients were divided into two groups i.e one with early closure group (same admission closure within 2-3 weeks and late closure group more than 12 weeks and the results were compared.

Results: In our study early stoma closure was performed in 20 patients, 6 women and 14 men with mean age 35 years at 16.0 ± 2.8 days after first operation, late closure was performed in other 25 patients, 8 women and 17 men with mean age 32 years. The average hospital stay was comparable between the 2 groups 11.62 ± 9.8 days after late closure and 9.5 ± 5.0 days after early closure. Stoma related complications were reported more in delayed closure group as compared with early closure group.

Conclusions: Based on our study and results obtained ,in our opinion in otherwise fit and healthy patients with normal wound healing ,early stoma closure in same admission stay after first operation is better option. Not only does it reduce hospital stay also ensures early return to work.

Key words: ileostomy, bowel stoma, early stoma closure